Vol













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# American

# Tournal of Philately.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.

Official organ of the National Philatelical Society of New York and of the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island.

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The Stamp Market.

HE forecast which we made in our January number has been fully justified, as a constant improvement has marked the stamp business in this country during the past

month. The evidences of the increasing interest on the part of the younger collectors are so overwhelming as to be proof positive of the boom in our line which will soon make itself felt. It is a fortunate circumstance that auction sales have been few and far between, but such as have been held have been uniformly successful and the prices realized have been far above the average which has prevailed for the past two or three years. After such a period of depression as existed since 1896 it is but natural that the prices paid for stamps should advance slowly from the low level which they had reached, but the tendency is plainly apparent and within a few months we anticipate that we shall have heard the end of the croaker's lament.

00/9/00

Surcharged Cuban Stamps. The issue of surcharged stamps of the United States for use in Cuba has led to an enormous speculation, in one of the values in particular, namely, the 2½c on 2c. When our government authorized this issue the impression obtained that the suburban rate was 2½ cents for a single letter. When

the stamps arrived in the Island it was found that the suburban rate had been 2 cents for some time past and, in order not to disturb the existing postal arrangements, it was immediately decided to sell the 2½c stamps for 2 cents in gold. Speculation immediately ensued, buyers being under the impression that the 2½c surcharge would become rare, but we do not think there is any danger of this stamp becoming a rara avis, as two millions were printed and the entire supply sent to Cuba and distributed among the various offices.

Philatelic Exhibition in Brooklyn. We publish in this number the prospectus of a philatelic exhibition to be held in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This will be the first time in the history of postage stamps that an institute of this character has

officially sanctioned or recognized an exhibition of postage stamps, and we hope that it will be the beginning of a similar recognition of our hobby or

science by scientific institutions.

The Committee have expended a great deal of time in preparing for this exhibition, and it is sincerely hoped that the collectors of New York and vicinity, as well as other sections of the United States, will contribute liberally of their treasures, in order to make it a rousing success. A number of prizes have been offered which in themselves should form a sufficient attraction, without regard to the general benefit which will accrue to stamp collecting from an exhibition of this character.

In the January number of this JOURNAL we presented the trans-Labuan lation of an article, contained in the Timbre Poste, on Labuan Jubilee Jubilee Stamps, and since then we have received quite a shipment of these stamps. We have made a careful comparison of Stamps. the new lot with the entire sheets that remained in our hands out of the original consignment received by us from Labuan at the time of issue, and we feel justified in stating that the conclusions of Mr. Moens are absolutely erroneous, and that the stamps referred to are genuine beyond question and part of the original printing. The position of the surcharge varies on our original consignment as much as it does on the present lot, and numerous slight variations in the positions and alignment of the type used for surcharging correspond exactly in the two lots. Besides, the impression is partly in black and partly in gray black in both consignments, and hence we feel justified in concluding that no reprint has taken place, but that whatever has recently been placed on the market of these Jubilee stamps is genuine and part of the original issue,



# A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

—0ř—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

By

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

UNITED STATES .- Continued.

ENVELOPES .- Continued.

(By GEORGE L. TOPPAN.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

FIRST, OR REAY, SERIES.

Dies.

We can do no better here than to quote from the National Society's work as follows: "The design for all values is similar; a bust faced to the left, embossed on a colored ground, with oval frame of outer and inner colorless lines with ornamental network between, upon which is a colored label above with pointed ends, inscribed in small colorless, ordinary capitals "WAR DEPT." and a similar colored label below with concave ends, with value in full, in colorless block capitals. "U" on left, "s" on right, in tablets bordered by colorless lines. Each value has the same bust, network, and side tablets as the corresponding value in the ordinary series. As a rule the same tests will therefore serve to distinguish the Reay and the Plimpton War dies of each value, as serve to distinguish the ordinary dies of the same value."\*

DIE 208. ONE CENT. 1873. The letters of the upper inscription are light. The space above and below them is the same. The network is light; the "s" rather slender and the end strokes pointed. The head is that of die 34.

DIE 209. TWO CENTS. 1873. The head is small, like that of die 36.

DIE 210. THREE CENTS. 1873. Head of die 37.

No. N. P. S. No. Die. Paper. Knife.

1878. One cent, dark red. One Die.

6201 (2701) 208 White 27

1878. Two cents, dark red. One Die.

(2702) 209 White 27

DIE 211. SIX CENTS. 1873. Head of die 38.

DIE 212. TEN CENTS. 1873. Head of die 39.

DIE 213. TWELVE CENTS. 1873. Head of die 40.

DIE 214. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1873 Head of die 41.

DIE 215. TWENTY-FOUR CENTS. 1873. Head of die 42.

DIE 216. THIRTY CENTS. 1873. Head of die 43.

#### Watermark.

The watermark, B, has already been described.

#### Knives.

These, seven in number, are numbers 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34 and 36. All of them have been described.

#### Paper.

This is white, amber, amber third quality, and cream, and varies somewhat in shade.

#### Shades.

There are two distinct shades of the stamp, i. c. dark red and bright vermilion. The latter seems to have been the later shade.

Size. Wmk. Gum. Remarks.

Bı

One Knife.
2 Br S

\*Page 28.

140.	N. P. S. I	lo. Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size	. Wmk.	Gum	. Remarks.
1878.	T	hree cents, d	lark rod.	One Die.	Fi	re Knives.		
5203	(27028	) 210	White	27	2	В	S	Specimen
5204	(2703)	210	White	29	3	Вт	S	
5205	(2704)		White	32	5	В	S	
206							S	
	(2705)		White	. 34	7	BI		
207	(2706)		nber 3d. qua	11. 29	3	В	S	
208	(27068	210	Amber	32	5	В	S	
200	(2707)		Cream	28	3	Bı	S	
210	(2708)		Cream	20		Br	S	
211				20	3	400		
	(27088		Cream	32	5	В	S	
212	(2709)	210	Cream	34	7	Br	S	
878.	S	ix cents, dan	rk red.	One Die.	Th	ree Knives		
213	(2710)	211	White	32	5	Br	S	
214				-	2	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
	(2711)	211	White	34	7			
215	(2712)		White	36	8	BI	S	
216	(2713)	211	Cream	34	7	Br	S	
378.	T	en cents, da	rk red.	One Die.	On	e Knife.		
2 5 77	(2714)		White		-	D.	S	
217					7	Bı		
878.	Tv	elve cents,	dark red.	One Die	B.	Two Kniv	es.	
218	(2715)	213	White	34	ay .	Br	S	
219	(2716)		White	36	7 8	Br	S	
-19	(2/10)	213	White	30	0	201	3	
873.	Fi	Iteen cents,	dark red.	One Di	e.	Two Kniv	es.	
220	(anen)	0.4	White	0.0		Dr	S	
	(2717)	214	White		7	Br		
221	(2718)	214	White	36	8	BI	S	
873.	Tw	enty-four co	nts, dark re	d. One D	io.	One Kni	fe.	
	1.0	CHEN-YOUR CC	mo, dain fe	a. One D	aUo.	OMC WILL		
222	(2719)	215	White	36	8	Br	S	
878.	Th	irty cents, d	lark red.	One Di	e.	One Knif	e.	
							S	
223	(2720)	216	White	36	8	Br	5	
878.	On	e cent, verm	ilion.	One Di	0.	One Knif	e.	
224	(2721)	208	White	27	2	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
	, , ,					One Knife		
378.		o cents, ver		One Di				7
225	(2722)	209	White	27	2	Ba	S	Specimen
873.	Th	ree cents, ve	ermilion.	One Di	e.	Six Kniv	08.	
226	(2723)	210	White		2	Br	S	Specimen
				27	-			- Pacimen
227	(2724)		White	29	3	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
28	(2725)	210	White	32	5	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
29	(2726)	210	White	34	7	B2	S	
230	(2727)		aber, 3d qua		3	BI	S	
231						В	S	Very doubtful
	(2728)		nber, 3d qua		5		S	. or y addition
32	(2729)		Cream		3	B <sub>2</sub>		
233	(2730)	210	Cream	29	3	B2	S	
234	(2731)		Cream	29	3	Br	S	Knife variety
35	(2732)		Cream	30	3	Br	S	
236						В	S	Very doubtful
	(2733)		Cream	32	5			
37	(2734)	210	Cream	34	7	B2	S	Specimen
878.	S	ix cents, ver	milion.	One Die	e.	Three Kn	ives.	
238	(2735)	211	White	32	5	B2 .	S	
	(2736)		White	34	7	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
	(2737)		White		8	В		Specimen
		211		36		B <sub>2</sub>	S	Specimen
239 240								
	(2738) (2738a	211	Cream	34	7 7	B <sub>2</sub>	U	Specimen Specimen

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1878.	Ten c	ents, ver	milion.	One Di	e.	One Knife.		
6243	(2739)	212	White	34	7	B2	S	
1878.	Twel	ve cents,	vermilion.	One Di	le.	Two Knives.		
6244 6245	(2740) (2741)	213	White White	34 36	7 8	B2 B2	S	
1878.	Fifte	en cents,	vermilion.	One D	ie.	Two Knives.		
6246 6247	(2742) (2743)	2I4 2I4	White White	34 36	7 8	B2 B2	S S	pecimen
1873.	Twen	ty-four ce	nts, vermili	on. One	Die.	One Knife.		
6248	(2744)	215	White	36	8	B <sub>2</sub>	S	
1873.	Thirt	y cents,	vermilion.	One	Die.	Two Knives.		
6249 6250	(2745) (2746)	216 216	White White	34 36	7 8	B2 B2	S	

#### SECOND OR PLIMPTON SERIES.

#### Dies.

DIE 217. ONE CENT. 1876. Letters in upper label heavier than in die 208, and very low down. Network coarse; "s" heavy and end strokes square. Head of die 50.

DIE 218. TWO CENFS 1874. Head of die 61.

DIE 219. THREE CENTS. 1874. Head of die 54.

DIE 220. SIX CENTS. 1875. Head of die 55.

DIE 221. TEN CENTS. 1875. Head of die 62.
DIE 222. TWELVE CENTS. 1875.

Head of die 57.
DIE 223. FIFTEEN CENTS. 1875.
Head of die 58.

DIE 224. THIRTY CENTS. 1875. Head of die 60.

#### Watermarks.

. There are five watermarks in this series. B, C, D, E, and F, all of which have already been described.

#### Knives.

These are sixteen in number, i. e. 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52. All have been described.

#### Paper.

The papers found in this series are white, amber, amber 3d quality, cream, blue, orange, and fawn.

No. N.	P. S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife,	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1874.	Two	cents, red.		One D	le.	One Knife.		
6251	(2747)	218	Orange	42	6	B	U	
1874-5.	Three	cents, red.		One D	ie.	Two Knives.		
6252	(2748)	219	White	37	1	В	S	
6253	(2749) .	219	White	38	- 2	В	S	
6254	(2750)	219	White	34	7	В	S	
6255	(2750a)	210	Amber	4T	3	В	S	
6256	(2751)	219	Amber	34	7	В	S	
6257	(2752)	219	Amber	34	7	В	S 1	Dark rose
6258	(2753)		er 3d. qual		2	В	S	
1875.	Three	cents, red		One I	Nie.	Four Knives.		
6250	(2754)	210	Cream	38	2	В	S	
6260	(2755)	210	Cream	40	3	В	SI	ssued in 1874.
6261	(2756)	219	Cream	41	3	В	S	
6262	(2757)	219	Cream	34	7	В	S	
6263	(2758)	219	Blue	38	2	В	SI	40 T-10mg
6264	(2759)	219	Blue	41	3	B	SI	After July, 1875

00									
No.	N. P. S. No	Die.	Paper,	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum	. Remarks,	
1875.	Six	cents, red		One Di	0.	Four Knives			
6265	(2760)	800	White		en .	В	S		
		220		34	7	-	S		
5266	(2761)	220	White	36	8	В			
5267	(2762)	220	Amber	34	7	В	S		
5268	(2763)	220	Amber	36	8	В	S		
269	(2764)	220	Cream	36	3	В	S		
1875.	Te	n cents, r	ed.	One Die.	One	Knife.			
270	(2765)	221	White	34	Py	В	S		
271	(2766)	321	Amber	34	7 7	B	S		
875.		reles sente	, red.	One Die.		Knives.			
040.	14	verve cemu	, res.	One Die.	1 111	Maives.			
272	(2767)	222	White	34	7	В	S		
273	(2768)	222	White	36	8	B	S		
274	(2769)	222	Amber	34	7	В	S		
275	(2770)	222	Amber	36	8	B	S		
875.	Fi	fteen cents	, red.	One Die	. T	wo Knives.			
246						В	S		
276	(2771)	223	White	34	7				
277	(2772)	223	White	36	8	В	S		
278	(2773)	223	Amber	34	7	В	S		
279	(2774)	223	Amber	36	8	В	S		
875.	Th	irty cents	, red.	One Die.	Two	Knives.			
280	(2775)	224	White	34	7	В	S		
281	(2776)	224	White	36	8	В	S		
282			Amber		7	В	S		
	(2777)	224		34	8	В	S		
283	(2778)	224	Amber	36	0	D	3		
876.	One	cent, red.		One Die	i.	Two Knives.			
284	(2779)	217	White	38	2	В	R		
285	(2780)	217	White	41	3	В	R	Specimen	
286	(2781)		Amber	.38	2	В	R	Specimen	
287	(2782)	217	Amber	41	3	В	R	Specimen	
876.	Two	cents, red	1.	One Die		Five Knives.			
288	(2783)	218	White	38	2	В	R		
280	(2784)	218	White	400		В	R	Specimen	
				44	41/2			The state of the s	
290	(2785)		White	45	43/2	B	R	Specimen	
291	(2786)		Amber	38	2	В	R		
292	(2787)	218	Amber	41	3	В	R	Specimen	
293	(2788)	218	Orange	43	6	В	U		
876.	Thre	ee cents, r	red.	One Die		Four Knives			
294	(2789)	219	White	38	2	В	R		
295	(2790)	219	White	41	3	В	R		
296	(2791)	219	White	43	5	В	R		
						B		Specimen	
297	(2792)	219	White	34	7		R	Specimen	
298	(2793)	219	Amber	38	2	В	R		
299	(2794)	219	Amber	41	3	В	R		
300	(2795)	219	Amber	43	5	В	R		
301	(2796)	219	Amber	34	7	В	R	Specimen	
302	(2797)		aber 3d. qu		5	В	R		
303	(2798)	219	Cream	41	3	В	R		
						B	R		
304	(2799)	219	Cream	43	5			Caratan	
305	(2800)	219	Blue	38	2	В	R	Specimen	
			Elma						
306	(2801) (2802)	219	Blue	41	3	B	R		

		-	-					
No. N.F	S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1876.	Six	cents, re	d. 0i	ne Die.	Three	Knives.		
6308	(2803)	220	White	4.9		D	R	
6300	(2803)	220	White	41	3	D	R	
6000	(2004)	220	Amban	43	5	D		
6310	(2805)	220	Amber	41	3	15	R	
6311	(2800)	220	Amber	43	5	В	R	
6312	(2807)	220	Amber	34	7	В	R	Specimen
6313	(2808)	220 Am	ber, 3d qui	al. 41	3	В	R	
6314	(2809)	220 Am	ber, 3d qui	al. 43	5	В	R	
6315	(2810)	220	Cream	41	3	В	R	
6316	(2803) (2804) (2805) (2806) (2807) (2808) (2809) (2810) (2811)	220	Cream	43	5	В	R	
	Ter							
6217	(2812)	227	White	4.7	3	В	R	
6318	(2812)	221	Amber	AT	3	В	R	
0310					3	D	11	
1876.			red. 0		Two li	inives.		
6310	(2814)	210	White	41	3	C	R	
6320	(2814) (2814a)	219	White	34	7	C	R	
0320	(20144)	219	44 IIIIC	24	1	-	11	
1876.			ed. 0		Two I	inives.		
6321	(2815)	220	White	41	3	C	R	
6322	(28159)	220	White White	36	9	Ď	S	
0322	(20129)	220	W MILC	30	O	D	.3	
1878.	On	e cent, re	d. Or	ne Die.	Ове Б	nife.		
6323	(2816)	217	Amber	47	2	В	R	Specimen
1878.	Tv	vo cents, r	red. (			Knife.		
6324	(2817)	218	White	49	43%	В	R	Specimen
1878.	TI	iree cent,	red.	One Die.	Four	Kuives.		
6	(-0-0)	0.7-	Milita			D		Specimen
0325	(2010)	219	W nite	47	2	D		
0320	(2819)	219	White	51	7	В	R	Specimen
6327	(2820)	219	Amber	48	3	В	R	
6328	(2821)	219	Amber	51	7	В	R	Specimen
6329	(2822)	219 An	nber, 3d qu	ial. 48	3	B	R	
6330	(2823)	210	Cream	47	2	B	R	
6331	(2824)	210	Cream	51	7	В	R	
6222	(2825)	210	Fawn	48	2	B		Specimen
6202	(0806)	210	Blue	47	2	R	R	o P
6333	(2020)	219	Plue	47		B	R	
0334	(2027)	219	Dlue	40	3	D		Mis-strike
0335	(28278)	219	Dine	40	3	D	R	MI12-SILIKE
0330	(2818) (2819) (2820) (2821) (2822) (2823) (2824) (2825) (2826) (2827) (2827a) (2828)	219	Blue	50	5	D	K	
1878.	SI	x cents, r	red.	One Die.	One	Knife.		
6337	(2820)	220	White	5.1	7	В	R	
	(2829)	220	Amher	ET	7	В		Specimen
6338	(2830)	220.	Crosm	54	7		R	ppermen
6339	(2831)	220	White Amber Cream	21	1	D	K	
1878.	T	en cents,	red.	One Die.	On	e Knife.		
6340	(2832)	221	White	51	7	В	R	
1878.	T	welve cent	is, red.	One Die	. Or	e Knife.		
6044	(2833) (2834)	222	White		7	В	R	
60.10	(2833)	222	White Cream	5.4	7	В	R	
0342	(2034)	224	Cicalli	31	1		16	
1878.	F	ifteen cent	ts, red.	One Die	. 01	ae Knife.		
6343	(2825)	222	White	61	7	В	R	
6344	(2835) (2836)	222	Cream	51	7		R	
0344	(2030)	223	OI VIIII	21.0	1			

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Knife.	Size,	Wmk.	Gum	. Remarks
1878.	Th	irty cents,	red. On	e Die.	One K	nife.		
6345	(2837)	221	White	EF	~	R	R	
6346		224	Cream	51	7	B	R	
24-	(2030)	204	Cicam	3.4	1	D	14	
1879.	· 01	e cent, ros	se, O	ne Die.	One l	inife.		
5347								Specimen
1879.						Knives.		
348	(2840)	218	White	49	4 1/2	E	R	Rose. Specimen
349	(2841)	218	Amber	41	3	E	R	Rose. Specimen
879.	TI	ree cents,	red.	One Die.	Fiv	e Knives.		
250	(2842)	810	White	16		177	D	
350	(2042)	219	White	40	1	E	D	
351	(2043)	219	W Hite	47	2	TO TO	K	
352	(2844)	219	white	48	3	E	K	
353	(2845)	219	White	51	7	E	R	
354	(2846)	219	Amber	48	3	E	R	Specimen
355	(2847)	219	Fawn	47	2	E	R	
356	(2848)	210	Fawn	48	3	E	R	
357	(2848a)	210	Fawn	41	3	E	R	Specimen
358	(2848b)	210	Fawn	ET	19	E	P	Promise
	(2840)	219	Plue	49	2	E	D	
359	(2049)	219	Dine	40	3	E	N	Specimen Specimen
879.	Six	cents, red.		One Di	e.	Three Kniv	es.	
360	(2850)	220	White	48	3	E	R	
361	(2851)	220	White	5.1	7	E	R	
362	(2852)	220	White	54	é	E	S	
	(2052)	220	White	54	0	D	S	
363	(20528)	220	Aville	52	0	D .	5	Ct
364				51	7	E E D E	K	Specimen
879.	Ten	cents, lak	e.	One Di	e.	One Knife.		
365	(2854)	221	White	51	7	E	R	Specimen
879.	Twe	lve cents,	red.	One D	le.	Two Knive	s.	
-66	(001	005	3371.1	22	-	173	C	C
366		222	White	51	7	E	S	Specimen. Lake
367	(2856)	222	White	52	8	E	S	Specimen
879.	This	rty cents,	lake.	One D	ie.	One Knife.		
368	(2857)	224	White	52				Specimen
1883.	Two	cents, red	i.	One Di	ie.	One Knife.		
5369	(2858)	218	Amber	47		F		
1883.			ed.			Two Knives		
				48		Tr.	p	Dark red
5370	(2059)	219	White	40	3	TO	D	Dark and
5371	(2800)	219	W IIIIC	40	3	T.	K	Dark red
372	(2801)	219	rawn	47	2	T.	K	
373			White White Fawn Blue					
1883.	. SI	x cents, re	ed.	One Die.		One Knife.		
6374	(2863)	220	White	51	7	F	R	
1888	. т	welve cents	, red.	One Die.		One Knife.		
6000	(026-)	000	White		-	F	R	
6375	(2864)	222	white	51	7	E	K	

#### WRAPPERS.

#### FIRST SERIES.

#### Dies

The dies for this series are two in number, i. e. 12 and 13, which have already been described.

#### Watermarks.

The watermarks, three in number, have already been described. They are A2, A5, and A8.

#### Forms.

The word "Forms" is used in the wrappers as a synonym for knife, or shape. FORM 1. 1861. This is merely a rectangle, all its lines being perfectly straight and forming right angles at the corners. There are various sizes of this form.

#### Paper.

The papers used in this series are: white, buff, orange, manila, and dark manila. There is much variation in the shades and quality of all excepting the white.

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Form.	Wmk,	Gum	. Remarks.
1861,	Oct.	One cer	nt, blue.	One	Die.	Various	Sizes.
6501	(2901)	12	White	1	A5	S	Die Var. 3
6502	(290Ia)	12	White	1	A5	S	Die Var. 6
6503	(2002)	12	Coarse Buff	I	A5	S	Die Var. 6
6504	(2903)	12	Yellow Buff	1	A2 .	S	Die Var. 3
6505	(2004)	12	Yellow Buff	1	A5	S	Die Var. 1
6506	(2905)	12	Salmon Buff	X	A5	U	Die Var. 6
6507	(2006)	12	Salmon Buff	1	As	S	Die Var. 6
6508	(2907)	12	Salmon Buff	I	A5	S	Die Var. 1
6500	(2908)	13	Salmon Buff	1	None	S	Die Var. 3. Laid paper
6510		12	Pale Buff	1	None	S	Die Var. 3. Laid paper
6511	(2010)	12	Amber Buff	I	None	S	Die Var. 3. Laid paper
6512	(2011)	12	Orange	I	A2	S	Die Var. 3
6513	(2012)	12	Orange	I	A5	S	Die Var. 3
6514		12	Orange	I	None	S	Die Var. 3. Laid paper
6515	(29138)	12	Orange	I	None	S	Die Var. 8. Laid paper
6516	(2914)	12	Orange	I	None	S	Die Var. 3. Wove paper
6517	(2914a)	12	Dark Manila	I	A <sub>5</sub>	S	Die Var. 8
1861,	Oct.	One cer	nt, blue.	One	Die.	Various	Sizes.
6518	(2015)	13	Yellow Buff	I	A8	S	Die Var. o
6519	(2916)	13	Yellow Buff	1	A <sub>5</sub>	S	Die Var. 10
6520		13	Salmon Buff	I	A	S	Die Var. 10
6521	(2018)	13	Pale Manila	I	A5	S	Die Var. 10
6522	(2919)	13	Dark Manila	Y	AS	S	Die Var. 10

#### SECOND SERIES.

#### Die.

The die used in this series is number 22, of a value of two cents. It has already been described.

#### Watermark.

The only watermark of this series is A5. It has already been described.

#### Form.

This, as in the last series, is No. 1.

### Paper.

The paper is manila, both light and dark shades existing.

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Form.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks,
1868.		Two ce	nts, black.	One	Die.	Various	Sizes.
6523 6524	(2920) (2921)	22 22	Manila Manila	I	A5 A5		Die Var. 3 Die Var. 5

#### THIRD SERIES.

#### Dies.

Two dies, numbers 24 and 25, are found in this series. Both have been described.

#### Watermarks.

These, four in number, are A4, A5, A6,

and A8, all of which have been described.

The form remains as before, i. e. No. 1.

#### Paper.

The papers to be found are buff, yellow-buff, dark buff, amber, and manila.

No.	N.P.S.	No.	Die.	Paper.		Form,	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks
1864.		Two	cents,	black.	One	Die.	Various 8	lizes.	
6525	(292	22)	24	Buff		1	A5	S	
6526	(292	23)	24	Buff		X	A8	S	
6527	(202	24)	24	Yellow	Buff	I	A6	S	
6528	(292	240)	24	Yellow	Buff	I	A4	S	
6520	(202	14b)	24	Yellow	Buff	I	A5	S	
6530	(20	24c)	24	Yellow	Buff	Y	A8	S	
6531	(292	25)	24	Dark B	uff	X	A6	S	
6532	(29:	26)	24	Amber		1	A8	S	
6533	(29)	27)	24	Amber		1	A8	U	
6534	(29:	278)	24	Manila		1	As	S	
6535		27b)	24	Manila		1	A6		
1864	, Sept.	Two	cents	, black.	On	e Die.	Various Si	zes.	
6536	(29	28)	25	Buff	*	1	A	S	
6537	(29:	29)	25	Manila	1	1	A6	S	
6538	(20	298)	25	Manila	1	1	A5	S	
6539	(29	29b)	25		1	I	A4	S	
6540		29c)	25		1.	I	A8	S	
6541		30)	25			I	A	S	
6542	2 "	31)	25			1	A	U	

### FOURTH, OR REAY SERIES.

#### Dies.

These are three in number, i.  $\epsilon$ . numbers 34 and 35 of the one cent, and 36 for the two cent. All have been described.

### Watermark.

This is B2, which has been described.

#### Form.

FORM 2. 1870. The upper edge, which

is rounded, rounds gradually into the side edges. It is of uniform size, measuring  $9_{16}^{8} \times 6_{16}^{16}$  inches, 239x162mm.

#### Paper.

From now on the paper is manila, generally uniform in quality and, unless otherwise noted, laid.

No.	N.P.S. No.	Die.	Paper.	Form.	Wmk.	Gum.	Remarks.
1870.	One	cent,	blue.	Two Dies.	One Knife.		
6543 6544 6545	(2932) (2932a) (2932b)	34 35 35	Manila Manila Manila	2 2 2	B <sub>2</sub> B <sub>2</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	S S S A	lbino *
1870.	Two	cente	s, brown.	One Die.	One Knife.		
6546 6547	(2933) (2933a)	36 36	Manila Manila	2 2	B2 B2	S A	lbino

Note.—On page 5, January number of the Journal, No. 5649 should be Knife 72 instead of 73.

Note.—The author will be obliged if collectors will call his attention to any inaccuracies in this list of envelopes; and also for information regarding varieties not known to him. The privilege of personally examining the specimens will also be appreciated.

# The Postage Stamps of the United States,

By John N. Luff.

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(Continued from page 26.)

CARRIERS' STAMPS.

The subject of the stamps used in payment of the fees for delivering and collecting letters presents many difficulties and complications. The period at which they were used is now remote and, with a few exceptions, records concerning the stamps are totally lacking. So far as we can learn, they were issued under a variety of circumstances and with varying degrees of authority, from the highest in the land to that of individuals who possessed but the shadow of authority, due to their being emplyees of the Government.

The power to issue stamps is vested in Congress alone. For reasons to be given later, it seems best to separate the special delivery stamps from the general classification of carriers' stamps and give them a chapter by themselves. There remain, then, but two stamps which were issued as carriers' stamps under an Act of Congress. These are the "Franklin" and "eagle" carriers. The stamps of the United States City Despatch Post were issued by authority of the Postmaster General. Others, such as the "horseman" and "eye" stamps of Baltimore, appear to have been issued by postmasters. And still others were created by letter carriers, on their own responsibility. Some of the letter carriers were, at the time they issued their stamps, in receipt of a fixed salary from the Government, while others were paid only the fees received for the delivery and collection of the letters carried by them. It will readily be understood that the latter class were anxious to increase their receipts as much as possible. Stamps would appear to be a likely means to this end. Their use would obviate the trouble of collecting the carrier's fee upon the delivery of letters and insure its prepayment on drop They could also be used on letters from other places, to hasten their delivery in the city in which the stamps were current.

The history of the carriers' stamps is so involved with that of the local posts that it is difficult to consider them separately. Indeed, one was often the outcome of the other or was established because of the success or failure of the other. In some cases the Government was the successor of the local post and retained in its service the employees of the latter. It cannot be denied that the private posts were usually the most enterprising, the first in the field and the first to adopt improvements. In years gone by, the majority of the stamps which are now recognized as carriers' stamps and of semi-official origin, were believed to be issues of the local posts. Within two years a considerable number have been transferred from the latter to the former class, owning to the researches of philatelists. While the local posts were competitors of the Government, the carriers were its employees and assistants. Their stamps, therefore, had the consent, either actual or implied, of those in authority. These stamps are commonly found in company with stamps of the regular Government issues and cancelled by official cancellations. It is largely by means of these cancellations that the status of the carriers' stamps has been established. The local stamps, on the contrary, bear the cancellations of the local posts, thus indicating their private nature. The

carriers' stamps undoubtedly performed an auxiliary service of the Post Office department and for this reason, if for no other, their right to a place in a collection of United States postage stamps would appear to be established.

The rates charged for delivering letters varied at different times and even in different localities at the same time. At one period also, there was no charge for letters carried to the post office but only for those delivered from it. The report of the Postmaster General for 1855 gives a table showing the deliveries by carriers in several cities and the amount received for the service. A foot note to this table says: "The rates charged for carrying letters, papers, etc., in the several cities vary; which accounts for the apparent discrepancies in the amounts received." On the subjects of changes in rates and competition of the local posts we find many interesting things in the older philatelic magazines and in Government publications. The reader will find it interesting, at this point, to turn to the introductory chapters of this work, as published in the JOURNAL for June, 1897, and read the quotation from the Stamp Collectors Magazine on pages 248 and 249.

The only carriers' stamps issued previous to 1845 were used in New York City. They were the stamps of the United States City Despatch Post and a few of Greig's City Despatch Post used provisionally. These were of the face value of three cents. Whether the same rate prevailed in other cities the author is unable to say. By Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1845, the rate for drop letters was fixed at two cents and carriers were allowed an additional charge of a like amount for delivery. At that date carriers did not recived a fixed salary. Their remuneration was derived entirely from the fees for delivering letters. The Act of March 3d, 1851, reduced the rate for delivery of letters to one cent each and, for the first time, provided for collecting letters and conveying them to the post office. work had previously been performed by the private posts. In this change in methods we find an explanation of the large number of one cent carriers' stamps which came into use about this date. Though the Government provided a one cent stamp in the issue of 1851, the carriers preferred to sell their own stamps, whenever it would be allowed.

In the report of the Postmaster General, dated December 3d, 1859, we find the following remarks concerning delivery by carriers and the local

posts:

#### PENNY POST.

"The system of delivering letters by carriers at the domicil of the citizen was first recognized by the Act of 3d March, 1825, and has within a few years been successfully introduced into several of our principal cities. Though constant endeavors have been made to improve it, it is still imperfect in its details, and unsati-factory, alike to the public and to the department in its operations. The system cannot be regarded as having accomplished the object of its establishment, so long as it does not command and deliver the local correspondence of the different cities in which it exists, which thus far, it has wholly failed to do. This correspondence is now almost entirely in the hands of private expresses, whose rates are so low as to make a successful competition with them, on the part of the government, impossible. Their charge for the delivery of a letter is generally one cent, while this amount is necessarily exacted by the department for the carriers, and one cent in addition is collected on the local correspondence, as the postage fixed by the Act of 1825, on 'drop letters.' Hence the aggregate postage on the city correspondence, under existing laws, which require that the system shall be self-sustaining, is at least two cents, which precludes the possibility of any successful competition with the private expresses. I therefore recommend the repeal of this provision of the Act of 1825, so far as it can be construed as applying to 'drop letters' delivered by carriers. This would not result in any perceptible diminution of the postal revenues, inasmuch as the correspondence which would be thus secured by the department, does not now pass through its offices. It is true that the Postmaster-General might, in his discretion, arrest the operation of these private expresses by declaring the streets and avenues of the cities to which they belong to be post roads; but until the department is prepared to deliver city letters as cheaply and promptly as such companies can possibly do, I should regard the exercise of this power as unwise, if not harsh and oppressive."

In 1860, Congress acted on these recommendations, and rather more fully than was desired, if we may judge from the report of the Postmaster-General for that year. In it he says;

"In the last annual report it was recommended that the provision of the Act of 1825, levying a postage of one cent on 'drop letters,' should be repealed, in order that the department by a reduction of its rates might be enabled more successfully to compete with private expresses in the delivery of the local correspondence of the cities. This repeal was made, but Congress went further and declared that thereafter the charge on each letter delivered by a carrier should be not exceeding one cent. The effect of this was to take from the department the discretion in regulating the charge which had been conferred upon it by the acts of July 2, 1836, and March 3, 1851. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that in the smaller and sparsely populated cities and towns, the compensation fixed by the recent act is wholly insufficient to support the carrier system. Yet in this class of cities and towns the public demand the delivery of their letters by carriers, and are entirely willing to pay for the service a rate of compensation which would render it remunerative. As the discretion previously existing upon the subject has never been abused, and as there is no probability that the rate would ever be raised beyond what would be cheerfully submitted to by the public, I recommend that the provision of the Act of last session be repealed, and that the department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers, as shall be deemed necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not

exceed two cents per letter.

The Acts of July 2, 1836, and March 3, 1851, contemplated that the same charge should be made for the delivery of letters into the post office as for their delivery at the domicil of the citizen. From some unexplained cause, this provision of the law was not executed, and the service of delivering letters into the post office for transmission has been gratuitously performed. No reason could be urged in support of this usage, since this service, thus rendered without any return, has always to the extent of its performance, cost the department as much as that for which compensation has been exacted. Orders have accordingly been given for the enforcement of this view of the law, and the revenue derived from this source, added to the other receipts of the carrier system, will give it adequate support in the large cities at the low rate of one cent established by the existing law, provided it can command the entire local correspondence for delivery. This can be accomplished only by placing the postal system on the same footing in the cities that it occupies in the rural di-That such a necessity would arise was clearly foreseen by Congress, and in the tenth section of the Act of March 3, 1851, the Postmaster General was authorized to establish post routes within all cities and towns, where the postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States. By virtue of this Act I have by a formal order declared all the streets, lanes, avenues, etc., within the corporate limits of the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to be post roads, and have notified all engaged in the transportation and delivery of letters, for compensation, in said cities, that they would thereby expose themselves to the penalties imposed by the third section of the Act of March 2, 1827. The private ex-The private expresses in the cities named have acquiesced in the legality of this step, with the exception of one in Philadelphia, known as 'Blood's Express,' which has continued the regular delivery of letters in defiance of the order of the department.

A bill in equity was filed with a view of restraining the company from this habitual and persistent violation of the postal laws, but upon full argument and consideration had on the questions involved, the injunction was denied. The ground assumed by the learned judge, in their decision-a copy of which accompanies this report-is that the Statute of March 3, 1851, did not intend to confer upon the government the same monopoly as carriers of letters, packets, etc., over the post routes thereby authorized to be established, as was conferred upon it by the Act of March 2, 1827, in reference to the general post roads of the While entertaining the most profound respect for the tribunal pronouncing this opinion, it is but proper to say that its reasoning has not impressed me, nor have I been able to adopt the conclusions at which it has arrived. The streets, alleys, etc. of Philadelphia are now, by virtue of the Act of March 2, 1851, 'post routes;' this is not denied. The Statute of March 2, 1827, declares that 'no person other than the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agents, shall set up any foot or horse post for the conveyance of letters and packets upon any post road, which is or may be established as such by law; and that every person who shall offend, shall incur a penalty, etc. If the words 'any post road which is or may be established,' do not embrace those declared to be such by law in the city of Philadelphia, it is not easy to conceive what terms could be employed sufficiently comprehensive for the purpose. The quo animo imputed to Congress in the enactment of the Act of March 3, 1851, is by no means made apparent in the course of the argument. The monopoly created by the Act of March 2, 1827, would seem to extend alike to every post road then existing or thereafter to exist, whether pervading the country or the city, or connecting different post offices with each other or with the domicil of the citzen. There is no restriction in the language, and to impose one by construction is to impair, if not to defeat, the carrier system which Congress has recognized as a necessary integral part of the postal service. It seems that every consideration which can be urged in support of the monopoly, conceded to exist on the general post roads of the country, will equally apply to that claimed for those of the city. As the constitutional power for the purpose is not seriously controverted, with a view of relieving the department from future litigation upon the question, I recommend that, in terms so precise and emphatic as not to be mistaken by the courts, Congress shall apply the provisions of the Act of March 2, 1827, to all post routes established in the cities under the authority of the Statute of March 3, 1851.

No objection, on the score either of policy or principle, can be successfully urged against the suppression of the private expresses occupied in the conveyance of letters and packets in our cities. The growth of these cities, and the wants of our civilization, render the ministrations of the postal service, in the delivery of letters and packets at the residence of the citizen, as indispensable as they are in the transportation and delivery of the mails at the various post offices in the country districts. But the service can only be maintained as a unit by clothing it with the rights and privileges of a complete government monopoly in all the fields of its operation. Some of its branches are well-known to be heavy burdens upon the department; and they would be insupportably oppressive, were it not for the relief afforded by other branches which are remunerative, but which will continue to be so only so long as the competition of private enterprise is effectually excluded.

There are now four daily deliveries of letters and packets by carriers in the city of New York, four in Philadelphia, and three in Boston; and the number will be increased from time to time, as the increase of population and correspondence will justify it. The high price of labor, however, and the low rates of our postages, forbid the hope that, without some change in the existing laws, the system can ever attain the perfection which distinguishes it in some of the European capitals. While this is admitted, it should also be stated that its operations thus far have been more successful than could have been anticipated, in view of the obstacles it has had to encounter."

This report includes a copy of a letter from Hon. John A. Dix, Postmaster at New York, from which the following is quoted:

"I deem it proper to say that the reduction of the fee for delivering letters received by the mails from two cents to one, would have rendered it impossible to keep up the carrier system with proper efficiency, had not the Postmaster General carried into effect the provisions of law authorizing a fee to be charged for collecting letters from the street boxes and carried to the post office to be transmitted by the mails. This order, though the fee was limited to one cent while the law authorized two, produced some dissatisfaction at the time it was issued, but it was so manifestly necessary, and the charge for carrying a letter to the post office for the mail was so reasonable that there was a general acquiescence in the propriety as soon as the matter was fully understood. In the discussions to which it gave rise, no satisfactory reason was shown why the same fee should not be charged for delivering a letter received by the mails, and for carrying a letter to the post office to be transmitted by mail. It is presumed that Congress, by which the charge for both was authorized, saw no propriety in making compensation to the carrier in one case and requiring him to perform the service gratuitously in the other."

By the Act above referred to, that of June 15th, 1860, carriers were, for

the first time, given a fixed salary.

Prepayment of carriers' fees, as such, was never made compulsory. By the Act of March 3rd, 1863, the rate on drop letters was increased to two cents (which may be understood to include the carriers' fee) and prepayment compelled. At the same time the delivery tax was abolished for letters not of local origin.

The report of the Postmaster-General for 1854, gives statistics of letters, circulars, newspapers, etc. delivered by carriers and the amounts received for carriage in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New

Orleans. The report of 1856, adds to the list Harrisburg, Pa., Lowell, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., and Manchester, N. H. In the three succeeding years the following additions were made: 1857, Rochester, N. Y.; 1858, Troy, N. Y., Providence, R. I., and Roxbury, Mass.; 1859, Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco. After 1859 these statistics ceased, probably because, the carriers being paid a fixed salary, there was no further occasion for keeping the accounts from which the statistics were collected. It is not clear whether the cities mentioned in the reports of the Postmaster General were the only ones in which deliveries by carriers were made, at the several dates given, or if they were merely selected for statistical purposes, but the former inference seems reasonable.

The carriers' stamps must be divided into two classes, official and semiofficial. To the first class belong only the Franklin and eagle carriers. The
second class is more extensive and covers all stamps issued by officials or
employees of the government for the purpose of securing payment of the
carriers' fees. It seems best to describe the semi-official carriers first, because
many of them were issued prior to the official carriers' stamps and because

they are of a somewhat experimental nature.

#### SEMI-OFFICIAL ISSUES.

We know that the first of the semi-official carriers' stamps, and in fact the first postage stamp used in the United States, was issued in the city of New York in 1842. But records concerning most of the stamps of this class are absolutely lacking and, for the majority of them, even the dates of issue are not well established. It is not possible, therefore, to arrange them in chronological order and it seems most suitable to consider them under an

alphabetical arrangement of the cities in which they were issued.

A variety of dates are given for the different carriers' stamps in philatelic magazines, handbooks and catalogues. As some of them are manifestly wrong and nearly all are given without any statement of the authority or reason for so fixing the date, the author has decided to give only dates which are confirmed by records or which have been obtained from cancelled specimens, either by personal examination or from reports of reliable philatelists. When two dates are given for a stamp they are the earliest and latest known dates of use. When no other dates can be obtained, those will be given which are assigned to the stamps in the older philatelic publications, but such dates will be enclosed in parenthesis as an indication that they lack confirmation.

In this connection the author requests philatelists who have carriers' stamps on original covers to assist him by reporting any earlier or later dates than those he gives or by supplying any correction or confirmation of those about which he is in doubt.

#### BALTIMORE, MD.

Of the history of the carriers' stamps used in Baltimore we know very little. The several varieties, known as the "Horseman", "Post Office Despatch" and "Carrier's Dispatch" (or "eye type") have long been classed among the carriers' stamps. But nothing appears to be known of the dates at which they were issued or by whom and upon what authority the issues were made.

About two years ago, at the requiest of the author, Mr. F. G. Sweet of Baltimore, kindly tried to secure some information about the various carriers' stamps used there. In an interview with one of the old residents, who had

been in a position to acquire information on the subject, he was told as follows:

"The fees derived from the collection and distribution of mail by carriers was, in Baltimore at least, a perquisite of the postmaster. For the central portion of the city, where the mail was naturally the heaviest, the postmaster employed full salaried carriers and supplied them with regular stamps of his own, such as the 'horseman,' 'eye stamps,' etc. Grafflin, it seems, was employed by the postmaster on a kind of commission basis, to collect and distribute mail in the less populous sections of the city and for this purpose had his own stamps whose franking powers were, of course, recognized by the Baltimore postmaster."

These statements would be very interesting if we could be positive of their correctness. Unfortunately, the gentleman went far astray in his assertions concerning the Grafflin post, and this makes us doubtful of the

accuracy of his other statements.

As it has been suggested on several occasions that the Grafflin was a carrier's stamp, it may be well to say here that it was a local, pure and simple. The post was originally a branch of Blood's post of Philadelphia. In 1853 or '54 Joseph Grafflin bought it from Blood and ran it for a few years under his own name. He issued his stamps about the beginning of 1856, but had no connection with the post office beyond that, as many local posts did, he collected letters and deposited them in the post office to be forwarded to other places. These statements are made upon the authority of the widow and brother of Mr. Grafflin.

From carefully noting the dates on a large number of original covers bearing the stamps of the Baltimore carriers, it becomes evident that the three varieties were in use coincidently, probably by carriers in different parts of the city. The earliest dates are found on the "Post Office Despatch" stamps, the next earliest on the "Eye" stamps, and the "Horseman" stamps

occupy the third place.

POST OFFICE DESPATCH.



Typographed in blocks of ten, two vertical rows of five, each stamp differing from the others. Probably these blocks were repeated to make up a plate, but this is not certain. An illustration of a reconstructed block of the ten types will accompany this work when published as a book. The other carriers will also be illustrated as fully as possible.

The illustrations will render description of this and other semi-official

carriers unnecessary.

Imperforate,

Thin Bluish Wove Paper.

Jan. 1, 1853—May 14, 1853. 1 cent scarlet, dull vermillon. 4" (Ten varieties) Feb. 16, 1854. 1 cent blue. (Ten varieties)

Bluish Laid Paper.

1 cent blue. (Ten varieties)

# White Wove Paper.

r cent red (Ten varieties)

Sept. 2, 1854—April, 1855.

I cent blue, light blue, bright blue, dark blue, dull blue, dull dark blue. (Ten varieties)

June, 1861. 1 cent gray-green (Ten varieties)

White Laid Paper.

Jan. 9, 1858.—Mch. 23, 1858. 1 cent dark blue, deep dull blue. (Ten varieties)

Mr. C. H. Coster, says in his monograph on the "Private Posts of the United States:" "These stamps were in use in 1852. Although we have been unable to obtain the proof, we believe that they have a semi official character, like the U. S. P. O. of Philadelphia, and that they were issued by the government for use in Baltimore, or by the postmaster of that city for the same purpose"

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for February, 1889, Mr. J. W. Scott gives the dates: "Oct. 4, 1852, 1 cent red on bluish paper; Nov. 24, 1852, 1 cent blue on bluish paper." But he says nothing regarding the

source from which these dates were derived.

These stamps, like most of the carriers' and locals, have been extensively counterfeited. The counterfeits, however, may be readily detected by comparison with an illustration of the genuine types. The easiest test is found in the relative positions of the "T" of "CENT" and the "H" of "DESPATCH." The commonest counterfeit has a small oval "o" in "ONE," while all the genuine stamps have a large round "o." There is a counterfeit which closely resembles type 6 of the originals, but comparison will show many small differences.

### CARRIER'S DISPATCH.



These are also known as the "Eye" stamps. Typographed on ordinary white paper. There are no varieties, all the stamps being reproductions of one original type. The size of the sheets is not known.

# White Wove Paper.

# Imperforate.

Jan. 1, 1856—Feb. 19, 1859. I cent blue, dull blue, dark blue
Oct. 21, 1858—May 10, 1861. I cent pale rose, rose, deep rose, rose red, red,
brown-red, pale vermilion, vermilion.

The American Journal of Philately for Dec. 20th, 1874 suggests that these stamps were issued by the postmaster of Baltimore. There is nothing to be learned from references in other philatelic publications.

There are numerous counterfeits of these stamps, both in the proper and in fancy colors. They are usually less blurred in appearance than the genuine stamps. The counterfeit most frequently met has the "N" in "ONE" and "CENT" too narrow. Another counterfeit is readily distinguished by the narrow "R's" in "CARRIER'S", and a third by having all the letters of "CARRIER'S DISPATCH" and the pigeons in the corners too large.

# GOVERNMENT CITY DISPATCH (HORSEMAN).



Typographed in panes of ten varieties, two vertical rows of five stamps, each differing slightly from the others. Two of the varieties are quite prominent; number 2 in the pane has the three rays below the letters "VER" of "GOVERNMENT" only about half the usual length; number 7 has the value on the streamer "ONE SENT." The panes are repeated several times to form the plate. Mr. F. W. Hunter had at one time an irregular block which showed portions of three panes in one row and a part of a pane in the row below. Furthermore, one of the three panes was placed tet bêche to the other two. It is possible that the plate contained one hundred stamps, in ten panes, arranged in two rows of five.

# White Wove Paper.

### Imperforate.

Aug. 19, 1857.—Sept. 20, 1860. 1 cent rose, lilac-rose, rose-red, red, vermilion, brownish red, deep brown-red. (Ten varieties)

Sept. 19, 1857.—Mch. 18, 1861. 1 cent black, gray-black. (Ten varieties)

### Principal varieties:

I cent rose, red, etc. Short rays
I cent " " " SENT"
I cent black, gray-black. Short rays
I cent " " SENT"

A double print or double transfer of the red stamp has been reported in one of the minor philatelic journals, but careful examination of the copy shows the variety to consist merely of an extra line of color at the right, due

to some carelessness in printing.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for 1888, says: "1851, 1 cent rose, 1 cent red; 1860, Sept. 1, 1 cent black." The first date is probably copied from the same journal for 1877, and is doubtless as incorrect as is the last. In the number dated Dec. 20th, 1874, we read concerning this stamp: "This was used in Baltimore in 1861, but was, I am inclined to think, issued by the U. S. P. O. in that city for carriers use."

Coster says (1882): "All efforts to obtain information about this post have been unavailing. However, I have learned from private sources that the stamps of the Government City Despatch were issued by the postmaster

of Baltimore."

While August 19th, 1857, is the earliest cancellation that the author has seen, it is his opinion that the red stamps were in use for some time previous to that date. The red stamps are usually more clearly printed than the black, and indicate an earlier and unworn state of the plate.

There are a number of counterfeits of the "Horseman" stamps but none of them are very good and all may be distinguished by the fact that they lack the small white ornaments which are found in the upper corners of

the originals.

(To be continued.)

# Our English Letter.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 14 January, 1899.

The leading event in the philatelic world is the advent of Imperial Penny Postage. At last Mr. Henniker Heaton has shown that a determined man is not to be put off, even by the most obstinate officials. On Christmas day the penny rate came into full and immediate force. A Treasury warrant published in the London Gazette on the 23d of December, formally established the rate of 1d per half ounce on letters posted in the United Kingdom for transmission to the British Colonies and possessions specified in a Post Office notice already published. I need not enumerate the whole list of Colonies for it will be sufficient to say that the list includes every part of the British Empire except Cape Colony and the Australian Colonies.

On second examination of the list I think it may be as well to give it, for I find some notable omissions which may or may not be officially intentional. Here then is the list:—Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India (British), Johore, Lagos, Leeward Islands,—viz., Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands; Malay States (federated),—viz., Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang; Natal, Newfoundland, Niger Coast Protectorate, Niger Territory, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands,—viz., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Such is the official list. From this we miss, from the philatelic point of view, British Bechuanaland and Cape Colony, British South Africa, British North Borneo, the Australian Colonies, including New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand and Cook Islands; Labuan, Mauritius, Malta, and Jamaica. For the moment I cannot say that some of these omissions may not be accounted for by their postal arrangements being controlled by some superior colony. We know of course that the Australian Colonies refuse to come into the arrangement for the present, on the score of expense. Jamaica is also hanging fire over its decision, and the chartered companies seem to hold aloof. Zanzibar is presumably included in British East Africa.

Canada is the only Colony that has issued a commemorative stamp to celebrate the occasion, which is very consoling. And the Canadian stamp is very much condemned on account of its windbag motto, "We hold a vaster Empire than has been."

Folks do not seem to have quite tumbled to the reduction just yet, for letters continue to be stamped at the old rate. The *Times* on the 29th December, four days after the reduction, stated that no fewer than 5,000 letters posted for the countries to which the reduction applies, have been prepaid to the extent of 2½d, while 36,700 have been properly prepaid at the reduced 1d rate.

But the most exciting philatelic event of the moment with us is an outcry against an auctioneering breakdown. The immediate cause of the outcry is the sale of the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch's splendid collection. This collection was left by the Grand Duke to his tutor. Rumor says that for some time the Imperial family declined to part with the collection. However that may be, it evidently did pass into the hands of the tutor, and was thence passed on to Puttick & Simpson to be broken up and sold by public auction. It is now complained that the collection was most inefficiently lotted, badly described, and sold without sufficient notice to probable buyers. Anyway the result has been patent to anybody. Stamps worth a little fortune have been practically thrown away. One lot of Peruvians was lumped together, rare stamps and common, and sold for a little over £30 though they cost the Grand Duke over £300. Rare Russian envelopes were also sacrificed in much the same way. But the most grievous complaint about the Russian envelopes is that they were sold at a disadvantage because the catalogue was not issued in sufficient time to allow of continental buyers having time to arrange for bids, and as continental collectors are practically the only buyers of such stamps the disadvantage is obvious.

It is a lamentable business altogether, and I refrain from adding any further comment till I have had an opportunity of hearing what the auctioneers have to say on the matter. Messrs Puttick & Simpson stand high in the auctioneering world apart from the stamp business, and it is only fair to await their explanation of so serious a complaint. I must, however, voice the almost universal grievance that their catalogues of stamp sales are not only late in appearing, but are not so well circulated as they should be. At a recent meeting of the London Philatelic Society the general complaint was that their catalogues had not been received by many leading members. Of course the explanation to this might be that those leading members never turn up as buyers. But that is a very shallow excuse, and one that is singularly lacking in knowledge of what goes on in philatelic circles.

Leading specialists now recognise that it is suicidal for them to attend and personally bid for stamps they require. In common parlance they would be giving the show away. It is a very ordinary thing for dealers of the unscrupulous order to watch specialists and to outbid them and subsequently call upon them and offer them the self same stamps at a profit. This kind of transaction does not pay in the end, for many of our specialists are smart men of business, and more than one has run up the watching shark and left him with the stamp at a price which has landed him in serious loss. I could enumerate several recent cases, but to do so would be to name the dealers in question. They will understand. Some day I may name and expose the

tricks of a few of these gentry. In doing so I shall be rendering a service to honest dealing and to genuine philately.

Instead of attending personally the shrewd specialist sends his bids to some friendly dealer, or he sends his clerk, who is utterly unknown to anyone present, and, therefore, becomes an unknown and somewhat puzzling factor in the process of bidding. In all probability it is the junior clerk or office boy, who scarcely looks worth twenty shilling in the £. In this way the specialist avoids handicapping his own bids by the needless advertisement of his presence and open competition for what he is lacking. The presumption always is that if a specialist needs a certain stamp, that stamp must be a rarity of the howling persuasion. I have frequently been made to suffer from this doctrine, and had to pay for it. Now, I generally protect myself in some way. At Mr. Pearce's recent sale of Transvaals I did not take the trouble to protect my bids, but bid openly in order that my old friend might have any benefit that might arise from my open competition. But, as a result, I missed more than one desirable stamp that would probably otherwise have fallen into my net, of these I might name the "V. R. Transvaal," red on orange, fine roulette, italic "V. R." Pearce himself passed the word that it was not in my collection, and, of course, when I spurted in the bidding, it was made lively for me, and the laugh was against me when it fell to a competing bidder. But he had to pay £3.5.0 for it, whereas, I shall some day get that same stamp for possibly even the odd five shillings. Why it should be so very scarce I cannot imagine, but I have only seen two or three copies.

Talking of the tricks of specialists, and of Pearce's sale of his Transvaals, I may mention, as a case in point, the fact that Mr. Blest turned up at that sale and went in holus bolus for the rarities, scooping them in one after the other. Blest subsequently admitted that he was not buying for himself, but for a friend. We have since been consumed with curiosity as to who that said friend can be, and every attempt has been made to unravel the mystery as to what wealthy collector is thus going the unlimited in the Transvaal direction. But we are all still in the dark.

Rumor now says it is Mr. Vernon Roberts of Manchester. It was reported that he was going in for Transvaals, and that he had promised to attend the sale. But he did not turn up. Anyway, whoever it was that friend Blest represented, he must have had a well lined pocket, to pay for so many plums as he did and pay what the outsider regards as fine prices. In reality they were not long prices, if the substantial rarity of the stamps be taken into consideration.

But going back to the auction catalogue question, I am convinced that, sooner or later, auctioneers and specialists will mutually have to recognize the fact that more competent work will have to be put into the cataloguing of sales of specialist's collections, and in that cataloguing the specialist will have to take off his jacket and himself do much of the work. It is absurd to ex-

pect any auctioneer to keep a staff of experts ready and capable of cataloguing any and every country, and it is equally absurd to expect any one mortal to be equal to the work, single handed. Where there is not expert cataloguing there will always be bargains in unrecognized varieties catalogued ascommon garden species.

I note from a recent report of a meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Club that the Hon. Sec., the well known Australian Philalatelist, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, exhibited a frame which he had made for displaying stamps at meetings. The idea of the frame is a good one for it will preserve the stamp from too frequent thumbing, which to my mind does not tend to improve the condition of a mint specimen, indeed I have often wondered at the freedom with which our leading specialists pass round their most costly gems at the meetings of our London Philatelic Society. Gems in the finest condition, which it would be difficult to replace at anything under three figures, are passed round freely at our meetings on loose album leaves, and are turned over and thumbed freely by the members present as they pass round. It is true we are all fastididious specialists, nevertheless I cannot help thinking that the frequent thumbing process must take some of the fine edge off a mint copy. The frame will obviate the thumbing, but it will also prevent any thorough examination of the watermark, thickness and quality of paper, &c.

Mr. Basset Hull's frame, as described, is of the size of a philatelic album leaf which can be slipped in, fastened, and the frame passed round for inspection. It is claimed that the stamps and mount are thus protected against rubbing and soiling.

Ruminating on this matter I have designed a frame which will admit of the examination of the front and back of a stamp. It is in the form of two glass frames hinged together book fashion. Opening these frames, on the glass of the right hand frame I mount my stamps, then closing over the other frame with a catch to keep it closed. In such a frame the stamp may be held up to the light without danger and thoroughly examined for watermark and make of paper.

This protective frame will do very well for small quantities of stamps, but in our London Society meetings it is a very common thing for a specialist to pass round 50 to 100 sheets of his collection of one country. The mounting of such a collection in protective glass frames would entail too much labor and delay to be entertained as a practical idea. Consequently, special frames will have to be reserved for the exhibition of rare stamps in small quantities.

There has been a great deal of twaddle published recently about the new issue of our Hospital stamps. Some of the promoters of the issue seem to feel aggrieved because philatelists refuse to place them on the same footing as ordinary postage stamps, and one dealer of the curious persuasion has

started an agitation to get the Post Office authorities to let them prepay letters. If the Hospital authorities had been content with the annual issue of two values and had been a little more businesslike in the management of the sale and distribution of the stamp, they might have been a regular source of income. But when they extend the issue to a long series, and refuse to take back unsold copies and try to force them down our throats as postage stamps, they have only themselves to blame for the snub they have received from our dealers who decline to have anything to do with the issue.

Of catalogues—dealers' catalogues—we are now having a plentiful suppy. Since my last letter we have had Bright's catalogue. I cannot pretend in this letter to give you any analysis of it, but in my next I shall probably have much to say as the general opinion as to the prices of Bright's and Gibbons. In passing, I may say that the growing opinion as to Gibbons is that, whilst a great many prices are down severely, a great many others are up—some severely.

To swell the list, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., now announce that they are about to enter the field with a catalogue of their own, the distinguishing characteristic of which will be that it will price everything. The idea of an exclusively New Issue dealer pricing everything is profoundly interesting. But its interest will be modified by the fact that the catalogue is to be of the simplified description, omitting minor varieties.

A revised edition of Philbrick and Westoby's "Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," is being subscribed. The price of the first 250 copies subscribed is to be 125 6d, after which it is to be raised to 165 6d, until actual publication, when it will be again raised to 215 net. I am very doubtful if the work will be well taken up under such conditions, especially as the long expected magnum opus of the London Philatelic Society is known to be almost ready for publication.

As to the expected work of the London Philatelic Society on the Stamps of Great Britain I may say that it will probably run into something like 250 pages and be embellished with some 40 magnificent full page plates. It will, in fact, be by far the most pretentious and exhaustive work the premier society has yet published. There are already whisperings that the expense has been so great that the work cannot be supplied free to members, as other works have been, but that some material reduction will be made to members. This will be unfortunate, however necessary it may be, for members have had no work for many years and the grumpling has been loud and continued. Indeed the lamentable paucity of the Society's work has been matter of general comment and complaint for some years past.

I am glad to have the opportunity of stating that I am assured that one of the dealers in the City of London who has been in a tight corner for sometime has now weathered the storm of adverse circumstances, and may once more be said to be on his feet. I trust that this is so.

Mr. Hadlow is advertising the fact that he has been commissioned to sell the stamp collection of the late and unfortunate Mr. Harold Frederick. I have not yet heard any particulars of the scope of the collection, but shall take an early opportunity of seeking further information for my next letter.

The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly has some curious news from a Brisbane correspondent to the effect that Queensland has abandoned, for the time at least, the ordinary method of perforating stamps, in favor of rouletting by means of raised brass rules. The correspondent says the rouletting is done with brass rules which are a patent of a German engineer, and is much in the style of the old Finland stamps, but with teeth not so large. The Queensland stamps have been for a long time the shuttlecock of experiments which cannot fail to be philatelically interesting, though of a somewhat too prolific character to be much appreciated at present. Still collectors will do well to secure all the varieties while they may be had as current stamps, for they are certain to have to pay pretty stiff prices for some of them before they have got to the end of the changes and settled down to civilized stamp production after the style of New Zealand. One thing collectors will do well to keep a sharp eye for is shades in the Queenslands, for they are numerous, well defined, and decidedly interesting.

The variety with letters in the four corners, now the current issue, includes up to date the following values: ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d. Of these I have already seen two quite distinct shades of the 2d.

The death is announced of Mr. Pearson Hill, only son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, at the comparatively early age of 66. Mr. Pearson Hill was at one time a pretty regular attendant at the meetings of the London Philatelic Society, but of late years he has not attended. He was, I believe, up to the last a collector of the old generalising school.



# History of the Correspondence Card and of other Entires of the Belgian Postal Service.

By Jules Bouvez.

# (Continued from page 193.)

The convention of Paris, held June 1st, 1878, for the purpose of revising the agreement signed at Berne, October 9th, 1874, and forming the International Postal Union, was the cause of important innovations and modifications in the Belgian postal issues.

Let us here take note that the convention mentioned, substituted, in Belgium as in the other countries of the Union, the term "postal card" for "correspondence card" which had theretofore been in use. It further

decided:

1°) That the articles might not exceed the following dimensions: length

14 cm., width 9 cm.

2°) That, as far as possible, the cards issued specially for use in the Union should bear an imprinted stamp and the title "Union Postale Universelle" followed by the name of the country in which they originated; this title to be repeated in the language of the country in case such language should be other than French.

3°) That in addition to the single postal cards, whose circulation throughout the Union was obligatory, double cards might, by special arrangement, be exchanged between the following countries: Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Roumania and Switzerland. This arrangement was made under the following conditions:

1°) The two parts composing the postal cards with prepaid answer are to pass, either one, for the postal rate applicable to single cards of the same

origin ;

2°) The cards must each bear an imprinted or adhesive stamp for the amount of this rate, the postage paid all to belong to the issuing country;

3°) They shall not be burdened with any charge to the profit of the other corresponding country;

4°) In other respects, the postal cards with prepaid answer shall be

governed by the rules established by the Convention of Paris.

It is to be noted that postal cards with prepaid answer could thus be forwarded by all the postal routes of the Union, even by way of the countries which did not participate in this special service. This peculiarity has given rise to some real postal curiosities by which certain philatelists, collectors of entires, have profited largely.

Aside from conditions relating to the rate, postal cards sent from Belgium were subject to the same regulations which governed the domestic circulation. Article 9 of the International Convention, however, provided that no postal cards should be circulated which did not fulfill the conditions

of reduction of postage.

We must add that postal cards received in Belgium from foreign countries, were to be permitted to circulate without any hindrance except that those bearing immoral or seditious inscriptions were to be returned to the office of origin.

Pursuant to these regulations the new cards at 10 centimes and the

# UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE BELGIQUE

#### CARTE POSTALE



CE CÔTE EST RESERVE À L'ACRESSA. - ALDE VOOR MET ADRES VOORBEHOUDEN.

cards with prepaid answer, of the value of 20 centimes, were issued, both with imprint in red. The 10 centimes cards of the preceding type and the single or double cards of the issue for domestic use continued, nevertheless, to be used in the Union, with additional payment where necessary to bring the postal rate to the required amount. This additional payment was always necessary when the cards were destined for the second zone (rate 15 centimes)

We reprint below the order which produced the new type of cards, illustrated above.

"The Minister of Public Works.

Pursuant to the Convention of Paris, revising the postal treaty of Berne, and the provisions of the royal orders of February 28th last, fixing, in pursuance of said convention, the rates of postage in Belgium, on correspondence transmitted by post:

Pursuant to the royal orders of 13th November 1869 and 24th December 1870 authorizing the Minister of Public Works to regulate the color and value of postage stamps as well as the form of correspondence cards:

Pursuant to the orders of 29th December 1870, 30th November 1872

and 7th June 1875 relating to correspondence cards:

It is ordered,

Art. I. From and after May 19th next, there shall be placed at the disposition of the public international postal cards with prepaid reply.

Art. II. The colors of these cards shall be as follows:

Single cards of 5 centimes and cards with paid reply of 10 centimes; green imprint and stamps on yellow paper.

Single cards of 10 centimes and cards with paid reply of 20 centimes:

carmine imprint and stamps on bluish paper.

Art. III. The existing correspondence cards shall be provisionally continued in use and shall continue to be sold concurrently with the new ones, until the quantity manufactured shall be exhausted.

Brussels, 3cth April, 1879.

(Signed) SAINCTELETTE.

The first supply of these cards was transmitted to all the post and telegraph offices in the kingdom on the 5th of May 1879; these offices were however informed that none should be sold before the 5th of May, and that, thereafter, orders must be by packages of 50.

The first issue of these cards was printed on a slightly wrinkled paper the color for the 5 centimes card being buff and, for the 10 centimes, azure. Six months later, when the supplies were distributed, in November, 1879, cards on a dull, less wrinkled paper than that previously used, but otherwise unchanged in type, were placed on sale. It was not until November, 1880, after the introduction of the use of a fatty ink for the printing and the cancellation of the postage stamps, that a slight change was noted in the imprint

of the cards as also in the tint of the paper.

From azure blue the color of the 10 centimes card passed to a perfect pale blue, and that of the 5 centimes from buff to a pale yellow. It was also noted that the word "ZIJDE" in the notice printed on the 10 centimes card was printed "ZIJDE" on the 5 centimes card of the second edition. Besides the impression of the stamp on the latter was less clear, noticeably in the lines of the framework and the turn of the figure "5" where the second line has almost completely disappeared. We reproduce below the type of this card:

# CARTE POSTALE



CE CÔTÉ EST RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE. - MISS VINCE MET ADRES VOCABRISOUDEN.

M

Still other peculiarities, which we enumerate below, have been observed in a large number of the cards of the latter value.

1° The presence of a period after the words "Carte postale."

2° The absence of the accent over the letter "o" of the word "coté" of the instructions.

3° The suppression of the line separating the French text from the Flemish text in the imprint.

4° The absence of a period after the Flemish word "voorbehouden."

5° The complete blurring of the letters "I" and "Q" of "Belgique" underneath the shield of the stamp, as well as the letter "s" of the word "centimes."

These defects which can readily be seen with the naked eye, are repeated, on the average, 30 times in a package of 100 single cards or of 50 double cards, in the second edition of the month of November 1880, the sale of which lasted in certain offices until the appearance of the postal cards with ornamental band. On the other hand, none of these peculiarities have been noticed in the edition of 10 centimes cards with the head of the King.

France having admitted the exchange of postal cards with paid reply on July 1st, 1879, other countries soon followed her example. From August 1st, 1879, therefore, the same exchange was extended to the Netherland colonies, excepting always those of Curacao and Surinam, and from March 1st, 1881, to the Argentine Republic, Honduras, Persia, San Salvador, the Portuguese colonies, and the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico. This new extension caused Belgium to decide to adopt a uniform tariff for all the states in the Union and in the month of May, 1881, there appeared the following royal order, on this subject:

"Leopold II, King of the Belgians,

To whom these presents may come, greeting:

Pursuant to the law of May 30th, 1879 authorizing the government to fix the tariff to be paid on receipt on Belgium postal matter exchanged with foreign countries pursuant to international agreements:

In view of our order of February 28th 1879, fixing the tariff applicable in Belgium to postal matter originating in or to be sent to countries of the "Universal Postal Union:"

We have ordered and hereby order:

Article I. The additional charge applied in Belgium upon international correspondence subject to special charge for maritime transit, is discontinued.

Consequently the charges to be paid upon receipt in Belgium, of correspondence circulating within the limits of the Universal Postal Union, are fixed, uniformly, as follows, the right being reserved to maintain with a limited number of countries the lower tariffs adopted by special agreements:

Single postal cards tariff, 10 centimes.

Postal cards with prepaid reply "20 centimes.

Article II. This order shall go into effect on the 1st of June, 1881. Our Minister of Public Works is charged with taking the measures necessary for its execution.

Given at Brussels, May 19th, 1881.

(Signed) LEOPOLD.

By the King

The Minister of Public Works.

(Signed) SAINCTELETTE.

At the period when this order appeared, twenty-seven countries were exchanging with Belgium postal cards with prepaid reply. We give below a list of these, which may prove useful to collectors who desire to arrange judiciously their classification of entires of this nature:

Germany,
Austria-Hungary,
Chile,
Costa Rica,
Denmark,
Spain,
U. S. of Colombia,
France,
Great Britain,

Honduras, Italy, Liberia, Luxemburg, Norway, Paraguay, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Argentine Republic, Dominican Republic, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay.

(To be continued.)



# Philatelic Exhibition, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18th to 31st, 1899.

SECTION ON PHILATELY, BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Executive Committee of Exhibition.

ALEX. HOLLAND, Chairman.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, JR., P. ELBERT NOSTRAND, DAVID S. WELLS, DR. T. P. HVATT, GEO. W. RING, JOHN D. CARBERRY, Sel'y

### PROSPECTUS.

The Section on Philately of the Brooklyn Institue of Arts and Sciences has decided to invite Philatelists to join with it in commemorating the recognition, by the Institute, of Philately as a science, by giving an exhibition of Postage and Revenue Stamps, including adhesive and envelope stamps, post cards and reprints, and to that end offers for competition various medals and awards.

The exhibition will be formally opened March 18th, 1899, at 8 P. M., and will be open free to the public Sundays from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M., and week-days from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., from Sunday, March 19th, to Friday, March 31st inclusive, at the Art Rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Art Rooms of the Institute are specially adapted for the exhibition of art treasures, and have the advantage of good light without danger from

exposure to the sun's rays.

Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss, but neither the members of the committee nor the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will assume any liability for loss or damage.

The following rules and regulations govern the exhibit and exhibitors, and all exhibitors must conform and be subject to these rules and regulations.

The intent of the exhibit is not so much its completeness as the benefits derived from its educational advantages and the general advancement of Philately in the public eye. Saturday, March 25th, will be devoted to the children of the public schools, and packets of stamps contributed by the leading dealers will be distributed.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All exhibits must be mounted under glass in sealed frames, at the exhibitor's own expense, ready for hanging, and a uniform charge of fifty

cents (50) per frame will be made for space.

Arrangements can be made by exhibitors for insurance against loss by fire (or burglary) of exhibits with the committee while same are in their custody, at the rate of 25 cents per \$100.00 insured for each kind. The charge for same, together with charge for space will be payable on delivery of exhibit to the committee.

Exhibits must be sent, charges prepaid, and will be returned at the

expense and sole risk of owner, unless insured (insurance in transit, if any'

being paid by owner).

Notice of the nature and extent of exhibits, with value for insurance, should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee as soon as possible, on the accompanying blank form, but not later than February 10th, 1899, in order that they may be properly entered in the catalogue.

Exhibits should be delivered on the 16th or 17th of March, 1899, at 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., addressed to the Exhibition Committee,

Section on Philately.

No price or other notification of sale may be fixed to an exhibit. The right of refusing any exhibit is reserved by the committee. Exhibits for competition must be *bona fide* property of the exhibitor.

No exhibitor may be awarded more than one silver medal.

The following Judges have kindly consented to act, the awards in each class to be made by at least three Judges:

P. F. Bruner, John N. Luff, J. W. George, Charles R. Braine, Jr., J. M.

Andreini, Alex. Holland.

The following is the table of classes and divisions for competition and awards:

#### CLASS I.

For collections of adhesive stamps of any one of the following countries or combination of countries named below:

### Division I.

### North and South America.

Group A.

United States Postage (including Departments, Dues and Newspapers).

Group B.

United States Revenue—
1. Document and Private Proprietary. 2. Telegraphs.

Group C.

United States Colonies-

1. Hawaii, 2. Cuba. 3. Porto Rico. 4. Philippine Isles.

Group D.

1. Colombian Republic and States 2. Brazil. 3. Mexico. 4. Central American States (Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras). 5. Chili. 6. Peru 7. Ecuador. 8. Argentine. 9. Bolivia. 10. Uruguay and Paraguay. 11. Venezuela. 12. British Colonies in North America (Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia). 13. British Colonies in Western Hemisphere, remaining. 14. Danish and Dutch West Indies (Surinam, Curacao). 15. Hayti and Dominican Republic.

Awards in this Division:

Group A, one silver medal. Group B, one silver medal. Group C, one silver medal. Group D, one silver medal.

#### Division II.

Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Group A.

1. Great Britain. 2. Austria (Austrian Italy and Hungary). 3. Russia (Finland and Poland). 4. Germany (any two of the following): Alsace

and Lorraine, Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Empire and Confederation, Hamburg, Hanover, Lubec, Mecklenburg-Sch., and Str., Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Sch. Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, Wurtemberg. 5. Italy (any two of the following): Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sicily, Tuscany. 6. Spain and Portugal. 7. Switzerland. 8. Turkey. 9. France. 10. Holland and Belgium, 11. Greece. 12. Norway and Sweden. 13. Denmark and Iceland. 14. British Colonies in Europe (Cyprus, Gilbraltar, Ionian Islands, Malta). 15. Balkan States (Servia, Roumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Bosnia). Group B.

1. Japan. 2. Persia. 3. Egypt. 4. Colonies of France and Portugal in Asia, Africa 5 Orange Free State. 6. Sarawak and Siam. 7. India and Ceylon. 8. British Colonies in Asia and Africa, other than (7). 9. Australia and New Zealand.

Awards in this Division:

Group A, one silver medal. Group B, one silver medal.

#### CLASS II.

## Exhibit by Dealers.

One silver medal for most meritorious exhibit by a dealer.

Arrangement to count 10 per cent. Quantity to count 40 per cent. Quality to count 50 per cent.

CLASS III.

Division I.

Best Exhibit by a Lady.

Division II.

Best Exhibit by a Boy or Girl Under Eighteen.

Awards in this class, Division I, one silver medal. Awards in this class, Division II, one silver medal.

#### SPECIAL AWARDS.

The following Special Awards have been donated:

Section on Philately. One Bronze Medal for the most meritorious Exhibit shown by a member of the Section on Philately.

Nassau Stamp Co. One Gold Medal for the Exhibit showing most scientific arrangement.

Scott Stamp and Coin Co. One 1899 Edition National Album, linen paper, full morocco, for the best Exhibit shown in Class I, Division I, Group A.

One 1899 Edition International Album, two volumes, half morocco, for

the best Exhibit shown in Class I, Division I, Group D.

One subscription to "The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" for the

most meritorious Exhibit shown.

A. Krassa. One "Ne Plus Ultra Postage Stamp Album," sunk mounts, for the best Exhibit shown by a member of the Section on Philately, in Class I, Division I, Group B.

One sterling silver "Ne Plus Ultra Stamp Cleanser and Hinge Remover" for best Exhibit shown in Class I, Division II, Group B.

J. C Morgenthau & Co. One "sheet 25 centavos Arequipa, Peru," for

the best Exhibit shown of South American countries.

Bogert & Durbin. One "5 Pesos Hunduras inverted center," for best Exhibit shown by a member of the Section on Philately, of the Central American States.

One "sheet Providence Reprints" for best Exhibit shown of U. S. Re-

Geo. R. Tuttle. One and two cent Justice Department unused for second best Exhibit shown in Class I, Division I, Group A.

The J. W. Scott Co. One "J. W. Scott's Best Blank Album" for best Exhibit shown in Class I, Division II. Group A.

George J. Carter. A set of United States Revenues, valuad at \$20, for the most tastefully arranged general exhibit of stamps by a boy or girl under fifteen years of age.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee.

JOHN D. CARBERRY, ESQ,

1206 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

# Mexico, 1861, 2 Reales Rose.

November 25th, 1898.

The Editor THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Some months ago, with the courteous permission of the Government, I was making certain inquiries at the Post Office at Puebla, in connection with the early history of Mexican postage stamps, and I came across certain peculiarities in the numbers of stamps sent from the General Post Office which arrested my attention, thus:

As there were 8 reales to the peso the number 9,600 is not to be wondered at in lieu of 10,000, but 3,040 2 reales seemed curious as representing \$760.00 when one might at least have expected \$800.00, so as to make an even \$2,000 with the 9,600 stamps of 1 real. However, thinking that this might have been nothing more than some broken sheets sent to clear off, I decided to investigate further and found:

			ONE REAL.	TV	VO REALES.	
Invoice	198, of	June 26,	9,600	and	3,800	
65	214, "	August?	4,000	6.6	3,800	
64	251, "	Nov. 12,	4,000	46	3,800	
44	266, "	Dec. 27.	4,000	64	3,800	

The persistence of multiples of 95 led me to investigate the branch office accounts and I found (without giving all invoices), as follows:

May 6. July 7.	Invoice	46, Tehuacan,	ONE REAL.	TWO REALES. 380 760
" 13.	*66	57. Nopalucan,	200	190
" 31.	6.6	58, Tlaxcala,	200	190
August 1		62, San Martin,	200	190
Oct. 7.	66	68, Chalchicomu	ila, 200	190
Nov. 10.	6.6	71, Tepeaca,	200	95
<sup>66</sup> 10.	66	72, Cholula,	200	95
Dec. 4.	4.6	78, Tlaxcala,	200	190

I then formed a theory that some accident had occurred to the plate, and a row of ten or a block of five either top or bottom had been cut off. By searching amongst 2r stamps of this issue, I found some with a serious flaw, so serious that the plate must have been badly broken and tearing the paper, and have now, thanks to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., found a block showing that the position of the flaw was the ninth stamp on the last row, which confirmed to my mind the theory that, as the break showed signs of spreading, this row was cut off.

Truly yours,

S. CHAPMAN.

## The United States Periodical Stamps.

WILL BE SOLD AT \$5.00 THE SET.

From The Weekly Philatelic Era.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

The collectors of this country will be pleased to learn that the Post Office Department have decided to place the Newspaper and Periodical stamps on sale for \$5.00 per set. The Attorney General of the Department has decided that it is lawful for the Postmaster General to sell them for less than face, in fact he can sell for any price that he might direct. This of course will be a bitter pill for holders of these stamps but as the Government never authorized the sale of this set holders have no kick coming. The old issue will be destroyed as the Government had sold them at face and furthermore there is only a very few of them.

The plan of the Department is to place them on sale in a few of the large cities and place a certain number of sets on sale and so advise the public, after which the plates will be destroyed. This information is correct as it came from General Merritt himself.

### Puerto Rico Remainders.

Editor of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY :

The postage stamps sold at auction in San Juan, P. R., on October 15th, 1898 consisted of the following quantities, series and denominations:

		1894 issue.	1896 issue.	1898 issue.
1/2	milésima	919,485	478.747	-0
2	milésimas	335,464 620,667	65,867	490,537
3 4 5	66	140,093	40,892	156,314 67,997
1 2	centavo	183,955	52,554	187,225 287.913
	"	43,488 62,613	6,200	404,552 2,217,360
3 4 5 6 8	66	35.585	19,482 7,644	94,294 351,593
8	46	754.775 87,601	333,618	574.737 87,206
10	44			33,851 76,343
20	66	219 739	7,697	52,200
60	66	33,892	3,559	53·345 22,563
80	peso		1,548	7,402
2	pesos			3,167

This list has been furnished me by a reliable party and I wish you would kindly publish it in the JOURNAL for the benefit of the trade and collectors at large.

It is well to mention that the column of 1898 includes both the series of 1898.99 regular issue, and the "HABILITADOS", details of which can be found in the JOURNAL on pages 513, Vol. XI, and 46, Vol. XII, respectively. The following Postal Cards were included in the auction sale:

	Single.	1894.	1896.	1898.
5 1 2 3	centavos centavos	46,928 22,024	15,168 6,300	7,220 15,473 2,000 715
1 2 4 6	centavo			3,308 3,449 1,310

J. M. ANDREINI.

N. Y., January 25th, 1899.

## United States Envelopes.

Post Office Department Schedule of January 1, 1899.

		Denomination	
Designa	and Dime	y Denomination	Color of Paper.
No. 1-1st.	2-cent.	2 7/8 x 5 1/4 inches	White only
No. 2-1st. No. 2-1st. No. 2-2d.	1-cent. 2-cent. 2-cent.	3¼ x 5½ inches	White or amber White or amber Buff or blue
No. 3-1st. No. 3-1st. No. 3-2d. No. 3-1st.	1-cent. 2-cent. 2-cent. 5-cent.	33/8 x 57/8 inches	White or amber White or amber Buff or blue White or amber
No. 4-1st.	2-cent.	35/8 x 5 1/8 inches	White or amber
No. 5-1st. No. 5-1st. No. 5-2d. No. 5-1st.	2-cent.	3½ x 6 5-16 inches	White or amber White or amber Buff or blue White or amber
No. 7-1st. No. 7-2d. No. 7-1st.	2-cent. 2-cent.	3 % x 8 % inches	White or amber Buff or blue - White or amber
No. 8-1st. No. 8-1st.	2-cent.	41/8 x 91/2 inches	White or amber White or amber
No. 9-1st. No. 9-1st.		43/8 x 101/8 inches	White or amber White or amber
No. 10-1st. No. 11-1st. No. 11-1st.	ı-cent.	3 9-16 x 45% inches 41/4 x 51/4 inches	White only White only White only
No. 13-1st. No. 13-2d. No. 13-1st. No. 13-2d. No. 14-1st. No. 14-2d.	1-cent. 2-cent. 2-cent.	3¾ x 6¾ inches  ""  ""  3¾ x 4 5-16 inches	White or amber Buff or blue White or amber Buff or blue White or amber Buff or blue





The Post Office supplies a list of the quantities issued of each value of the Omaha stamps, which are as follows:

I	cent,	70,304,200
	cents,	159,453,300
4	*6	4,918,200
5 8		7,690,780
8		2,923,900
10		4,624,360
50		530,180
	dollar,	56,790
2	dollars,	56,080
	Total	250 556 700

Total, 250,556,790

It is difficult, in view of this list, to understand the relative scarcity of the 5c value, as compared with the others, especially the 4c, which is by far the most plentiful of the values above 2c. Of course, the majority of the 5c stamps were used for foreign postage but even in Europe the stamp is far from plentiful.

0 0 0 0 0

The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that a 6c stamp will soon make its appearance in Ceylon, as that value will be required for single rate etters to the Colonies adhering to the Imperial Penny Postal Union.

O O O O O

BELGIUM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that it has seen in the collection of Mr. Foulon a 5 centimes green of 1884, imperforate. It was cancelled "Namur 30 Mai, 1886".

0 0 0 0 0

The Metropolitan Philatelist states that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now at work on private proprietary stamps. Dies for the following are said to have been finished although plates have not as yet been made;

	~ .
Lanman & Kemp,	5/8c, 11/4c, 17/8c
Chas. H. Fletcher,	1 1/4 C
Hostetter & Co.,	2 ½ C
Johnson & Johnson,	5/8c
Piso Co.,	5/8c
Radway & Co.,	5/8C
Branca Bros,	4C
Warner's Safe Cure,	33/8C

The die for the Lanman & Kemp stamps shows a phœnix; Johnson & Johnson, a large cross. The Hostetter & Co. stamp is a label five inches long.

0 0 0 0 0

NICARAGUA — Mr. A. Calman has shown us the r centavo and r peso stamps of 1897 imperforate vertically.

0 0 0 0 0

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the cards of 1892 of the values of 2 and 3 centavos, as well as the reply cards, will soon receive the surcharge "Habilitado-4-Centavos".

0 0 0 0 0

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Sumner Gary has submitted to us the 4c brown of the 1895 issue and the 5c Unpaid Letter stamp of the current issue, on laid paper.

0 0 0 0 0

We illustrate the postal cards of Peru chronicled by us in our January

CORREOS DEL PERÚ

MARION



Leading of the Land of the Lan

number, also the surcharge of Paraguay, 10c on 40c dark blue, the Hayti Unpaid Letter Stamps, and the Rhodesia 1p and 1sh.

Provisorio

10

Centavos





The Philatelic Record and Stamp News has seen the one penny Government Parcels, stamp of Great Britain with inverted surcharge.

0 0 0 0 0

The Metropolitan Philatelist states that a 43% roprietary stamp is to be added to the existing set in order to provide for the needs of one particular firm which sells a certain medicine for \$1.75, requiring a stamp of the denomination mentioned for the payment of the tax thereon.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste reports that, at a recent session of the Postal Committee, a complete modification of the postage stamps of France was decided upon. In future they are to appear in three types,—the first for low values, intended to be used for printed matter; the second for medium values, including stamps for the prepayment of ordinary letters; and the third for high values; intended for payment of heavy letters and registered and insured parcels.

The types have not as yet been decided upon, but they are to bear the following distinguishing characteristics: In the first type the figure of value is to be very distinct; the second is to bear an allegorical picture, perhaps the same that is now in use on the current series; the third is to have a head

of the Republic.

The most important object to be obtained is the simplification of the colors employed, and the Committee hopes that it will finally be able to use only five colors throughout the entire series, namely, red, violet, brown, blue and green. In the first type the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5c are to bear the above colors in the order named, in the second type the 10, 15, 20 and 25c, and in she third the 30, 40, 50c and 1fr are to be in red, violet, brown and blue, retpectively. The opinion is expressed that the difference in type will be sufficient to prevent any confusion as the result of several values appearing in the same colors. The opinion is also expressed that this decision is not irrevocable and that a number of essays and proofs will be made before the printing is finally determined upon. These trials, in the opinion of our contemporary, will prove that in order to avoid confusion the colors of all the postage stamps will have to be entirely different. This has been proven by experience,-first in France, where the stamps of the low values were, in 1876, uniformly printed in green. At that time it was expected that the plain figures of values on these stamps, being of considerable size, would sufficiently distinguish one from another; particularly, as these values were generally used for the prepayment of similar classes of mail matter. This was, however, not the case, the errors being so numerous that in the following year a different color was employed for each value. The experience of Great Britain is even more convincing. In 1883-84, in order to facilitate the work of the Color Bureau, the colors of the current stamps were to a certain extent made uniform, four being printed in lilac and five in green, no two stamps of the same design being printed in the same color. The employées declared that it was a great strain upon their eyes to carefully examine the designs of millions of postage stamps in order to determine whether the proper values had been affixed to each particular article of mail matter. The editor suggests the following as a means of carrying out the desires of the administration. The first series to be printed in black on colored papers, the second to be printed in color on white paper, and the third to be printed in two colors, one being fugitive, which will form a guarantee against fraud and re-employment of the stamps after once being used.





UNITED STATES.-We have just received the current 2c stamp in a somewhat different shade from the regular run, having somewhat of a salmon tinge.

The watermark has also been changed, the letters now measuring 17 mm. in height, instead of 151/2 and being placed somewhat closer together, so that an entire letter or at least a part of a letter appears on each stamp.

Mr. Louis Strauss has sent us a specimen of the new 2c envelope which is printed in carmine, and in our mails we have received the re which is now in green. The design is very similar to that in use since 1887 but differs in the drawing and the dimensions which are as follows:

28½mm. in height

Bust (of 1c) 12½mm. " height " (of ac) 131/2 mm. " height

We print in another portion of the TOURNAL the official schedule which will show all the sizes in which the new envelopes may be obtained. We presume that the 4 and 5c values will also appear in the re-drawn type.

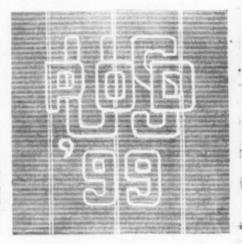
Mr. George L. Toppan calls our attention to the fact that we have omitted to chronicle the current playing cards stamp on watermarked paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked U. S. P. S. Perforated.

2c red

Envelopes. Watermarked.



ic yellow green 2C Carmine

4C 5C

> Revenue stamp. Watermarked U. S. I. R. Rou etted. 2c blue

BRAZIL.-The Revue Philatelique Française has received several additional values of the surcharged stamps, the appearance of which was foreshadowed in our last number They are as follows:

1**00 200** 1898 1898

Adhesive stamps. Rouletted.

toor on 5or orange newspaper stamp, purple surcharge

200

200r on 100r purple newspaper stamp, black surcharge

300r on 200r black newspaper stamp, ? surcharge

CHILE.—The Metropolitan Philatelist states that a new value of the current type has just been issued, namely, a 30 centavos stamp.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated.
30c carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. — Dr. Michelsen has sent Der Philateiist a rc stamp of an entirely new type, which we shall illustrate in our next number. We are just informed that the entire set is to appear in the new type.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 13. 1c red on yellow

GRETE.—We copy the following from the Monthly Journal:

"Just as we are going to press we have received some curious stamps, which purport to have been issued for this island, and which a correspondent sends us as 'the latest instance of the rapid organizing power of British officers abroad.' We only trust that philately will not be too rapidly organized in aid of the finances of Crete; but as one issue is already obsolete, a second is at the point of becoming so, and a third is promised to celebrate the arrival of Prince George, we fear the worst. The first type consists of inscriptions in Greek, which have been translated

for us as 'Temporary—Post Off.—of Eracleon—paras 20,' the lettering being in white on a more or less solid ground of color, and the stamps imperforate. The second is more pretentious, having the value in two lines in the center, surrounded by a circular band, bearing the first three lines of the inscription of the first issue, the whole being enclosed in a square frame of Greek pattern, with fancy ornaments in the spandrels. This is on bluish white paper; perf. 11½."

We illustrate the first issue.

Adhesive stamps.



Imperforate.
20 paras mauve
Perforated 11½.
10 paras blue
20 " green

26.

CUBA .- About the end of December there occurred a shortage of stamps of the low values in the city of Puerto Principe, and up to the present no stock of stamps appears to have been forwarded there by our government. In order to supply the demand for postage stamps, the chief official of the post office department in that city ordered the surcharging of a small quantity of stamps, and numerous varieties have appeared, as the first supplies were soon exhausted. The quantities issued of each kind are but very small, and these stamps will probably become scarce. The surcharge is all in one kind of type. except that there are two varieties of figures, owing to the fact of a shortage in type of the normal variety.

HABILITADO

MARILITADO

Up to the present the following have been submitted to us:

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

ic on im orange brown

2C " 2m

3c " ım blue green

3c " 2m " 66 16 4.0

3C 3m 66 64 3C 4m

" 8m 3C

" 3m orange brown 3C

ic black violet 3C

" ½m blue green 5C

5C ım

5c " 2m

5C " 66 4.5 3m

5c " 66 . 66 4m

5c " 8m 66 66

5c " ım orange brown

" 1c black violet 5C

10C " 1C

Mr. E. T. Parker was the first one to send us specimens of the 1c and 2c stamps of the United States surcharged for use in Cuba, and since then we have received from other sources the 3, 5 and 10c. The first surcharge imposed on the 2c stamp read, "21/2c", the post office authorities having been led to believe that the suburban rate was 2 1/2c, whereas it had been reduced a few months ago to 2c. In consequence the 21/2c stamp was sold at 2c in American money and accepted for postage at that rate The 2 1/2 c on 2c exists on the old 2c stamp in carmine as well as on the new one which is printed in red, on paper bearing a larger watermark.

It is stated that the set is soon to be increased by the following values: 2c on 2c red

4c on 4c yellow brown

6c on 6c

8c on 8c

The plate numbers, as seen thus far, are as follows:

1c on 1c green, Nos. 564, 565, 566, 567, 766, 767, 768,

760.

2 1/2 on 2c rose, Nos. 469. 475, 503,

516, 552, 556, 559,

560, 561, 562, 563,

568, 569, 570, 571,

593, 594, 595, 596, 745, 746, 747, 748,

753, 754, 755, 756,

758, 759, 760, 761. 5c on 5c light blue, Nos. 407, 408,

409, 410.

10c on 10c light brown, Nos. 302, 303, 305, 306

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

#### CUBA

Surcharged

on

U. S. stamps

1 c.

de PESO.

1c on 1c yellow green 2½c on 2c carmine

21/2c on 2c red

3c on 3c purple

5c on 5c blue

roc on roc light brown Postal cards.

ic black? surcharge

2c blue

FERNANDO PO.—In order not to discriminate against the 25c stamp of the current issue, which seems to have been neglected until now, it has been treated with the usual surcharge, reducing its original value to 5 centavos.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue. Perforated.

5c on 25c carmine

HAYTI.-In addition to the stamps chronicled in our December number, we have now received the roc value in the arms type, and the 50c in the head type.

Postal cards with stamp of the head type have also made their appearance. Adhesive stamps.

Perforated.

Watermarked R. H.

roc red

50c red brown

Postal cards.

ic blue, white

2C orange, rose 3c green, cream

I x ic blue, green

2 x 2c orange, pale lilac

3 x 3c green, mauve

HUNGARY .- In addition to the values chronicled in the new watermark, Der Philatelist announces the 12 and 15kr.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and circle.

12kr brown and black 15kr green and black

JAPAN.-We have just received from Mr. George Braithwaite three new stamps and a new reply card, which were issued on January 1st. The stamps are of new designs and will be illustrated next month. 4s is of the same type as the 2s.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated. 28 light green

4s carmine

10s deep blue Postal card.



1 x 1s violet brown, white, L3

MACAO. - The Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal has received a return card like our type PC4, which was cancelled on September 18, 1896.

Postal card.

2 x 2a green and black, white

NORWAY.-We read in the Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal that two letter cards of the values of 5 and 10 öre have just been issued here.

Letter cards. 50 green, white 100 carmine, white

PERU.-The Timbre Poste states that the stamp on the 1c wrapper is now printed in green, to correspond with the adhesive of the same value.

Wrapper. ic green, buff

PORTUGAL.-Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 15 and 25r values of the current series in new colors, the change being due to the recent regulation of the Postal Union requiring the stamp for the single inland letter rate to be printed in red.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated. 15r yellow green 25r rose

RHODESIA .- The Philatelic Record and Stamp News states that a £1 stamp of the re-engraved type of 1898 has made its appearance. is not stated.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

Re engraved type of 1898.

ST. VINCENT .- As was rumored a short time ago, the beautiful old stamps of St. Vincent have become obsolete, and have been replaced by the regular de la Rue type which has been adopted for most of the English Colonies, and which was first introduced in Gold Coast in 1889 by the issue of high values.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14

⅓p lilac and green

ip lilac and carmine

23/2p lilac and ultramarine

3p lilac and olive green

4p lilac and orange

5p lilac and?

6p lilac and brown

ish gray green and carmine

5sh gray green and ultramarine

Perak. — The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that the 50c value, which has hitherto appeared in lilac and black, has now been changed

to green and black to correspond with the same value of the other States.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

50c green and black

URUGUAY.—In addition to the 2 and 5c Official stamps announced a few months ago Der Philatelist has received three additional values with this surcharge.

Official stamps.

Perforated.

roc red

20c rose violet and black

25c pink and blue

## Williams & Co., Lima.

One of our correspondents in South America sends us the following information in regard to this firm, which has been advertising so largely during the past year and appears to have succeeded in instilling confidence, by virtue

of these advertisements, in so many stamp collectors and dealers :

"The 'several' partners of W. & Co. are represented by one person, Mr. Casnough,—occupying a small 'office' and holding a modest post as clerk of a Telegraph Co. This enterprising 'gentleman' is receiving stamps from all directions—as may be inferred from his huge advertisements—and got especially 'fine' selections from Australian dealers, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, and from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, L'd, to whom he appears in some way connected. We have seen some of these selections, sold by W. & Co. to the dealer referred to, at remarkably low prices—or at no price at all. A selection of the (Standard) Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L'd, valued at \$346 has been sold at \$40! It appears that money is getting very scarce with Messrs. W. & Co. and our friend told us, that having left Lima and being in Arequipa, he still received a cable from W. & Co. asking him to come again and offering him a bargain for the whole rest, and at the same time offering to pay expenses of passage to Lima, etc. There is evidently some mischief going on and great care should be taken with any transactions. We are not allowed to give our friend's name, but think him very trustworthy."

We have only to add that our correspondent is in error in stating that our firm had sent any selection to these people, as they are not indebted to us for a single cent. Their methods of advertising have not appeared satisfactory to us from the beginning, and we may congratulate ourselves upon

not forming one of the large number who have given them credit.

## The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK.

Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Governors held at the Club House, Jan. 9, 1800.

Present: President Thorne, Dr. Stebbins, Mr. Scott and the Secretary. Called to order at 8.10 P. M., when the minutes of previous meeting were

read and approved.

Letter from Mr. Perozo was read by the Secretary, who reported having mailed on the 3d inst, to stockholders and subscribers 125 reports of the annual meeting.

The following committees were appointed in accordance with Sec. 14 of

the By-Laws.

Executive: H. L. Calman, Chairman, J. O. Hobby, J. W. George. House: J. H. Stebbins, Jr., Chairman, Robt. A. McKim, J. N. Luff, A. Perrin, W. S. Scott.

Amusements: John N. Luff, Chairman, P. F. Bruner, G. E. Jones, W. Knudson, John W. Scott.

Auditing: P. F. Bruner, Chairman, Henry Clotz, A. Davison. Literary: H. E. Deats, Chairman, J. J. Casey, J. S. Rich.

Membership: A. Perrin, Chairman, J. C. Morgenthau, J. S. Rich, H. Clotz, H N. Terrett.

The Treasurer's report showing balance in bank of \$535.55 exclusive of U. S. bonds, was then approved.

The Governors ordered that the name of Angel M. Trujillo be enrolled as a subscribing member.

Resignation of Chas. E. Green as a subscribing member was read and accepted with regret.

I'he Secretary read a letter from the Chairman of Committee on Amuse-

An appropriation was voted for purchases, not exceeding \$50, at the Casey library auction sale and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs, Luff, Deats and Rich to attend to such purchases.

·The question of further expense for entertainments was laid on the table.

The report of Chairman of House Committee was received.

The Secretary reported the posting of the name of Herman Steipman, proposed as a stockholder by N. Dieschbourg, seconded by P. F. Bruner.

The applications of Messrs. Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Eugene Angell, were reported favorably and upon ballot Messrs. O'Donohue and Angell, were unanimously elected as subscribing members.

Adjourned at 9.05 P. M.

J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary.

## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

189th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held Dec. 21st, 1898, at Loescher's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Present at the opening of the meeting, President August Dejonge in the Chair, Messrs. Oscar Dejonge, J. W. Sittig, Adolph Leinhardt, A. R. Richter and E. Angell.

As the meeting was the last of the year, the President wished all the members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Host Loescher furnished a handsome Christmas tree for the occasion.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The Bogert & Durbin Co. sends Nos. 110, 111, 112 Priced Auction sale lists.

The Birmingham Philatelic Society sends its Annual Report.

Mr. A. Dejonge presents No. 96 Revenue Philatelique and also the International Philatelic Directory.

The Annual report of the Philatelic Society of Kiel, 1897-98 was also received.

The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

Adjournment followed at 9.35 P. M.

ADOLPH LEINHARDT, Sec'y pro tem.

190th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held January 18th, 1899, at the residence of President August Dejonge, 65 Beach Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M.

Present at roll call President August Dejonge, A. Richter, J. W. Sittig, A. Lienhardt, Oscar Dejonge and E. R. Carter.

In the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, E. R. Carter acted as Secretary pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Communications were read from Mr. E. B. Sterling and the Treasurer.

Mr. A. Dejonge presented to the Society No. 97 of the Revue Philatelique; Mr. Frank A. Knoll, a package of periodicals. Thanks are tendered to the kind donors.

Our member Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, Peru, sent to the Society greetings in the following strain "Paul Ascher begs to tender his best wishes to all the distinguished and beloved members of the S. I. P. S. for a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. Lima, Peru, Dec. 23, 1898." Which all the members of the Society reciprocate.

The success of the U.S. Album owned by the S. I. P. S. was so marked

that President Dejonge has started another album, one of Netherlands and its colonies, for the Society, which will be presented to each member for contributions.

Notice is given that it is proposed to change the meeting night of the Society to the third Tuesday of each month. Action on this will be taken at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

A surprise in the shape of a fine collation was given by the President after the meeting.

A fine exhibition of circuits followed and Mr. Oscar Dejonge exhibited his duplicates of various countries showing shades and varieties in abundance.

EDGAR R. CARTER, Sec'y pro tem.

I hereby beg to notify the members that a special meeting has been called, to take place on Tuesday evening, February 21st, 1899, to vote upon the alteration of the Constitution and By-Laws as proposed in the last meeting, and to attend to the routine business of the 191st meeting which is postponed.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, Sec'y.







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